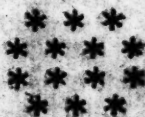
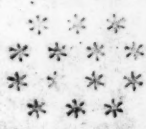


VIEW
Of the **SHORT**
HISTORY
O F
Standing Armies
I N
ENGLAND.



London : Printed in the Year MDCXCVIII.

THE
HISTORY
OF
THE
ARMIES
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A View of the
Short History of STANDING ARMIES
IN
E N G L A N D.

I Never had any Inclinations to appear in Print, and especially in this Case I would have avoided it, (well knowing that for what I am writing, I shall have plenty of ill Manners thrown upon me, by a Set of Gentlemen who value good Manners at so great a Rate, that they very rarely part with any) had not some of the chief of that Politick Club, declared in my hearing, That there was neither in Court nor Army any Man that could Write, and if he could, it was imposible to defend either of them from those Tyranical and Arbitrary Proceedings which they tax us with, and are pleas'd to tell us some Men are driving at. This was so plainly calling us Knaves and Fools, that I thought it absolutely necessary to Vindicate ourselves; which I shall do with all the Modesty, good Manners, and decent Language, that can be expected from a ravishing, plundering, cut-throat Redcoat.

And that the World may see how honestly I will deal with them, I desire they would read all my Quotations in their original Pamphlets; which Quotations I have shew'd in their true Lights, and have taken none of those mean Ways of Cramping Sense, and telling Half-stories, which has served some People to Abuse too many.

I shall begin with the Preface to their short History of Standing Armies in England.

After a few Lines of the general Ignorance of Mankind in matters of Government, they fairly tell us, "That we have not only our own Experience, but the Example of all Times, to prove that Men in the same Circumstances will do the same things, call

‘them by what Names of Distinction you please. This is as clear a Declaration as they dare make: They lov’d themselves better than to tell us, that a Parliament-man, a Treasurer, a Lord, a Bishop, and a King, are Rogues or Fools, and unnecessary Vermine; these would have been Bugg-words: No, they are pleas’d only to take notice, ‘That Men in the same Circumstances will do the same things; and, to make the Matter a little plainer, in the very next Line, they say, ‘That a Government is a meer Piece of Clock-work, and having such Springs and Wheels, must act after the same manner; if this is not naming the Thing, I don’t know what is: I think the Clock-work of our Government (as they are pleas’d to call it) is much the same that it was in the four former Reigns; so that if their Clock goes right, his Majesty is a notable Man, and the Nation’s in a fine Condition. I sincerely believe the King of *France*, (who is not half so Wise as this Club) would most nobly Pay any Artist that would make this Clock Chime *Sellenger’s Round* to him, as it did in some of those unfortunate Reigns; but he (honest Man) grows thick sighted, else he might easily satisfie himself with this certain Maxim, That we should all grow Rogues, *as sure as a Clock would strike Twelve when the Hour was come.*

And, I hope, if I fairly prove, by your own Writings, that you do Lessen the King, Lords, Church and House of Commons to the People of *England*, with a Design maliciously to breed Fewds, Jealousies and Discontents among us; the Government will take Notice of you, and the good People of *England* Despise and Detest you, in spite of all the florid Aspersions and specious Calumnies, which you have cast upon the Administration.

You go on, from my last Quotation, railing against former Reigns, and gathering up all the Scandal and old Iron that you can find, disturbing the Ashes of unfortunate Princes, (whose Reigns you rank amongst the Worst :) And what is all this Barbarity for? ‘Tis to let us see, that in State-roguery we abundantly surpass them. For, in those early Days, the Art was not found out of splitting and multiplying Places, *as, instead of a Lord of the Treasury, to have five Lords of the Treasury; instead of a Lord Admiral, to have seven Lords of the Admiralty; to have seven Commissioners of Customs, nine of the Excise, fourteen of the Navy-Office, ten of the Stamp-Office, eight of the Prize-Office, sixteen of the Commissioners of Trade, two of the Post-Office, four of the Transports,*

ports, four for Hackney Coach, four for White Lincolns, four for the
 Visiting-Office, and Maintenance of other Offices, which are endless
 expences. Now let any honest Man tell me, if this is not sting-
 ing Dirt in the Face of the Government? Is not this calling them
 Refiners of Iniquity? Could the greatest Male-content in the
 Kingdom have struck more fairly at the Reputation, Peace, and
 Happiness of the present Constitution? Do they not make the
 Ministers of this Reign the very Spirit of Villany? In the last
 Reigns, they tell us in several places, That the Kings, to Ruine
 the People, and, to make themselves Tyrants, did what they
 could by Places and Pensions to Corrupt the Parliaments; and, by
 these Arts, they brought over *Strafford* and *Noy* from stiff Patriots
 to be Betrayers of their Country; Thank ye for telling us what
 will bend stiff Patriots. Can any thing in the World be plainer
 than this is? You tell us every-where, That Places
 and Pensions are much the same; and, That these villan-
 nous Pensioners are the Ruine of the Nation, That they
 drive at a Standing Army, that Establisher of Tyrants.

Standing
 Army, p.
 24.

*I will not here take notice of what some People have said, viz. That of
 the 148, who were for Re-committing the Vote 116 had Places, because
 I doubt the Fact, nor do I believe their Places would Buy them.*

I believe, my Masters, that you conclude all *England* is against
 those Gentlemen's Sitting in the House, who have any Service of
 Honour or Profit under his Majesty, at least you Write as if you
 did believe so; and you plainly tell us, the Reason is, Because
 some sordid and evil Men don't care what they do to Enrich them-
 selves; who you mean; it is no hard matter to guess.

But I now (who you will call a mad Man) do maintain, from
 the Rules of Equity and common Justice, That the Members of the
 Honourable House of Commons, if they are desirous and capa-
 ble of the Employments, ought to have them, all the rest of *Eng-
 land* exclusive, the Lords excepted. Obliging the Parliaments of
England in this Nature, is so far from those infamous Designs,
 that you would insinuate, that I rank them among the Glorious,
 just and Generous Actions of this Reign. The King, with the
 Hazard of his Life and Princely Estates, deliver'd these Countries
 from Slavery both of Body and Religion, and called together the
 Estates of the Kingdom, who, led by a true Sense of Gratitude,
 gave him their Crown, a Gift becoming so Grateful and August
 an Assembly; nor has his Sacred Majesty gave them the least rea-

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son

son to repent themselves; for, Envy must allow, that the Interest and Safe of his Kingdoms have ever since been his Princely Care. The late long War against the greatest Prince at that time in the World, must needs lie heavy upon the Free-holders of *England*. The increase of Business call'd for the increase of Ministers, and those Worthies of our Country who voluntary took upon them the Care and Trouble of the Nation, who bore their Shares of all their Country's Hardships: The King was pleas'd, where he found 'em fit, to let 'em ease themselves in his Places of Profit; and since there must be Ministers, and that the Business of Trust must be managed by Men of Worth and Parts, His Majesty thought none fitter to be trusted with, or to take the Advantage of those Places, than those Gentlemen who so freely stak'd their Lives and Fortunes to secure their Liberties? Who is fitter to be trusted in the Great Affairs of the Nation than Members of that House? Are they not the Men of the greatest Estates in our Country? Do they not pay proportionably? And since it is impossible for any Government to subsist without great Ministers and great Salaries, Pray tell me who may better be Trusted? Who may better deserve those Salaries? Who will more faithfully or honestly discharge those Trusts, than the Members of that Honourable House? They represent the People of *England*, and his Majesty is pleas'd to let the People of *England* Dispose of their own Money, Command their own Fleets and Armies, Govern their own Country, and Enjoy as much Ease and Profit as the Malignity of the Times will allow. But you say, That Places debauches them from their Country's Service, and prostitutes them to their Tyrants. I can't tell how you Argue, but I have often heard, that few Men can withstand Poverty and Ill-luck; but that Prosperity and Riches were Strengtheners of Vertue. If a Man will not be Honest with a great Estate, I am sure he will not be so with a small one; and, it is my Opinion, that nothing but Want can alter an honest Man. They run on from my last Quotation to the end of their

Preface, peering into the ill Management of, and railing against Kings, with Lords and Commons, by the Name of Pentioners. *The Consequence of this, must be continual Heart-burning between King and People, and no one can see the Event.*

I come now to their History of Standing Armies in England, and I doubt not but I shall fairly prove upon them their malicious Designs; and do hope, that I shall show, that it is not the Standing Army, that is the great Eye-sore: but it is the Kings and the Constitutions of our Government, which they Malign and Picque at. And that they shall have no Reason to Complain; out of their own Mouths they shall be Judged. To begin then with the first words of their History:

If any Man doubts whether a Standing Army is Slavery, Hist. p. 1. Popery, Mahometism, Paganism, Atheism, or any thing which they please, let him read the Story of Matho and Spendius at Carthage, and the Mamalukes of Egypt, &c. What the Devil do they mean? Fancy an Army what I please, any thing! Come on then, I fancy an Army to be a Flock of Geese: Or let me see, I fancy an Army to be a Bunch of Carrots. Aye, that's better, Carrots are red; but this is Nonsense, Author: No, it is not, read the Mamalukes of Egypt, or Ludlow's Memoirs, &c. Is not this pretty now, would not any body think the Authors of the History very Effronterious, to pretend to banter a Great Prince and his three Kingdoms? What can they mean by this? Let them make fence of it if they can: If they begin their History with Nonsense and a Banter; it is but a very ill sign, 'tis stumbling at the Threshold, and will disappoint the Expectation of all their restless grumbling Friends. I hardly know sometimes whether to write in Jest or Earnest: Now and then I can hardly help thinking them a Set of merry Fellows, that innocently divert themselves with the Quiet of the King and People: Whether a Standing Army is Popery, Mahometism, Paganism, Atheism, &c. What a noise they make? And how cleverly they pin up the Basket of strange Faiths with Atheism: 'Tis true, this Jargon sounds bigg, and puts me in mind of three or four Lines of a Satyr that I have read somewhere:

- " Whose broad built Bulks the boisterous Billows rear,
- " Zaphce and Sally, Muggadore, Oran,
- " The fam'd Arfile, Alcazor, Tituan.
- " Zounds! Was e're braver Language writ by Men?

This

This sounds big too my Masters, and had I been of the Club, I fancy it might have done well in the beginning of the History of Standing Armies, to prepare People with something terrible. I remember the same *Satyr* says,

“For rumbling Words, like Drums the Courage raise.

They could design nothing else by their Beginning, than to rumble up the Malice and Ill-nature of some People. I can't think the Club Fools, I rather fancy them more t'other way. This 'tis to turn Author, I am got to Fancying already. However, they need not be very much griev'd at that, for few Authors fancy right.

Next we are told, *That the first Footsteps, I find of a Hist. p. 2. Standing Army in England, since the Romans left the Island, were in Richard the Second's time, who raised 4000 Archers in Cheshire, and suffered them to Plunder, live upon Free-quarter, Bear, Wound, Ravish, and Kill wherever they went. Let us examine——* King *Richard* raised 4000 Men without Consent of Parliament, who lived without Discipline, and acted all things that were ill: What would you insinuate by this? Do you mean that King *William* raised this Army without Consent of Parliament, and has maintain'd them with Rapine and Plunder, with a Design to encompass the Parliament, and make them give up all the Power of Parliaments? You seem as if you thought so by the Rod that you show him presently after. *But, being afterwards obliged to go into Ireland to suppress a Rebellion there, the People took advantage of it, and dethroned him: This is fair Warning. Presently after he does not hear of any more Forces in times of Peace (except the Yeomen of the Guard) till Charles the First's time. Yet, a little P. the 3d. forwarder he says, that in Edward the Fourth's time there was an Establishment in Ireland of 120 Archers on Horseback, 40 Horsemen, and 40 Pages, but that formidable Force in six Years, was reduced to 80 Archers, and 20 Spear-men on Horseback. It is a rare thing to be well read, for by that we know, that in One Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Five, the Army in Ireland was Three Hundred, and in One Thousand Five Hundred and Forty Three, they were increased to Three Hundred and eighty Horse, and One Hundred and Sixty Foot: In Queen Mary's time they were about One Thousand Two Hundred; In Queen Elizabeth's time they were be-*

between Fifteen Hundred and Two Thousand in Times of Peace: So that we do see that in Times of Peace, the Kings of England keep a Standing Army, and as many as they thought fit; and before King Charles the First's time too. Aye, but not in England, says the Authors of the History: Why don't you tell us, that it is the same thing (or rather worse) to have them in Ireland? Look you what a Puppy this Answering-fellow is! Does he think we must remember every thing that we say? In One Thousand Six Hundred and Two, dyed Q. Elizabeth; and P. the 3d. with her all the Virtue of the Plantagenets and the Tudors.

Queen Elizabeth being Dead, King James came to the Crown: Who I shall leave at present, to follow the Camp: From this place to Page the Eighth, is a Relation by way of Rayling, of the Reigns of King James the First, and King Charles the First, till the intestine Breach with his Parliament. Any Man that will Read Page 4, 5, 6 and 7, shall find King James the First, and King Charles the First Monsters of Men, and the greatest Tyrants in Nature; and all this without a Standing Army; the abusing the Memories of these two Princes, has no Relation to Standing Armies; but these Gentlemen have further Turns to be served, than they will own at present: Afterwards for several Pages they tell us Stories of an Army of Rebels. I hope they do not compare the King and this Army, with Cromwell and the Rebels Army. I believe they will not compare us together; it may be, because they do not think us so good; that is, so fit for their Purposes: They run on, abusing Kings, Lords, and Clergy from the end of the Civil Wars, through the rest of King Charles the Second's Reign; where all that they say of his Standing Armies is, That he had in England, Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty Two private Men, besides Officers; in Ireland, Seven Thousand Seven Hundred, Officers included. P. 15. 16.

And that He durst not have Dreamt of all these Violations, if he had not had an Army to justify him. (Sure 'tis the first Army that was ever kept to justify a Man's Dreaming.) King Charles the Second dead, they begin with the late King, and away they go with him till they meet with the late Duke of Monmouth at the head of six or seven thousand Men; (but they having neither Arms nor Provisions,) (which is false, as most of the Gentlemen in the West can justify,) were easily defeated by not many more than two thousand of the King's Troops; which leaves a sad Prospect of the Consequence of a Standing Army. You were

overseen extremely Gentlemen in this Argument; for I think it leaves a sad Prospect of the Consequence of a Militia. All England knows, that our Militia is not better Arm'd than they were: 'Tis true, some of the Duke of *Monmouth's* Men had Scyths planted in handsome Staves; but these were instead of Pikes, and are Fifty times better Weapons than Pikes are, in an inclosed Country. No Men could Fight with more Spirit than these unfortunate Men did; for they loved the late Duke of *Monmouth* to Enthusiasm, his Foot which was the Grofs of his Army, did what Men could do: But it is impossible for an undisciplined Rout, let them be never so brave to withstand a very small regular Force: After this, the late King raised a Standing Army of Profligate Good-for-nothing Rogues; as the first Argument of a Standing Army shows: And afterwards he disoblged this Army, by bringing over *Irish* Papists, by which they plainly saw, he was Reforming his Army, and would Casheir them all as fast as he could get Papists to supply their Room, ——— If he had not disoblged this Army, what then? Then it is to be presumed, they would have been Mercenary Cut-throat Rogues; as you say all Standing Armies are. Every Body knows what Encouragement King *James* gave his Army; and a Soldier that has no Principles, can hope for no better a Master, than an Arbitrary one: Why then would not these profligate Rogues of no Principles joyn' with this good Master for their Purpose? Or why did their Master fall out with them? You give us the Reason, To put Pupists in their room. Oh! ho! Then if these irreligious Rogues would have turn'd Papists, all had been well; but they stubborn Rascals stuck to their old Religion, and the Constitutions of their Country; and the Authors of the Arguments against Standing Armies, thank them for it.

Page 19. We come to the Prince of *Orange's* Landing at *Tor-bay*; He is no sooner Landed, and has published his Declaration, (but his good Friends, the Authors of the History of the Standing Army begin their Reflections:) They say, his Declaration sets forth all the Oppressions of the last Reign, [but the keeping up a Standing Army] this is included in a Parenthesis different from that which they generally use, to make it the more taken Notice of. From this to Page 23. little is said of Standing Armies, but the Administration is plentifully Reflected upon all along. Here the Peace is made

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made, and away they go, reflecting on the Government, to Page 30, where they are pleased to give us a List of the Standing Army at present; which List is as false as any thing can be.

To prove it so in every particular, would be tedious to the Reader, and take up too much of my time. I will only give 'em an Account of a Regiment of Horse, a Regiment of Dragoons, and seven Regiments of Foot, (being all the Foot that are in England, the Guards excepted.)

	Troops.	Commission Officers	Non-Commission Officers	Private Men & Servants	Total	False Account of the Short History.
D. Schomberg's Reg. Hor.	6	19	24	240	283	412
L. Raby's Dragoons	8	25	48	320	395	589

All the Regiments of Horse and Dragoons in England and Ireland are composed of the same Numbers in every part, except my Ld. of Oxford's, my Ld. Portland's, and my Lord Galloway's Regiments, which have 9 Troops each.

An Account of the Seven Regiments of Foot.

E. of Orkney's Regiment	26	80	130	1066	1276	1656
Selwin's	13	40	65	533	638	928
Churchil's	13	40	65	533	638	928
Trelawney's	13	40	65	533	638	928
Earle's	13	40	65	533	638	928
Sir David Colliers	13	40	65	533	638	928
Sir Charles Hero's Fusil.	13	40	65	533	638	930

All the Regiments of Foot in Ireland, are composed of the same Number in every part.

By this you may Judge at the rest of that formidable List; but in such Order to amuse People, and catch the unthinking Multitude; that what I say, is Truth, is very easily to be proved; for though I don't know who was not admitted to Rummage my Lord Ranelagh's Office; yet, I am sure, any Member of the House of Commons, may go to the Office and satisfy his Curiosity in any thing that he pleases, and be treated with all Civility and

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Respect: Therefore that my List is true, and theirs maliciously false, is evident to the meanest Understanding. They conclude this List with these Words, *Of these Seven Thousand,* Page 27. *Eight Hundred Seventy Seven are Forreigners; which is the first forreign Army that ever set foot in England, but as Enemies.* Here they open themselves, here they fairly shew their Teeth, and their Desire to foment a Misunderstanding between the King and People: Nothing is so odious to any Country, as a foreign Army, especially *England*; and to set 'em on the fiercer, they tell 'em, This is the first that ever was suffered here; they, as it were, upbraid 'em, with their Patience. Let us now enquire into this foreign Army:

	C.'s	C.O.	N.C.O.	P. M.	Total	Fa. Acc.
<i>Marston's</i>	13	40	65	533	638	967
<i>Lamellioncer's</i>	13	40	65	533	638	967
<i>Belcastle's</i>	13	40	65	533	638	967

These my *L. Galloway's* and *Merrion's* Reg. were rais'd out of the Protestant Refugees, that shelter'd 'emselves from the Persecution here in *England*; our receiving 'em, was a Noble and Generous Charity to a suffering People; and they shewed themselves ready upon all Occasions, to make the best Returns they were able; they took the Opportunity of the War, to shew their Gratitude, and in the Interests of their Religion, and the Countries that received them, opposed their Great Monarch: I never yet heard of their Misbehaviour: But I should have been as much for disbanding 'em, as any Man, if they had Liberty of returning to *France* in Peace and Quietness: But as we all know the Misery those unfortunate People must lie under, if discharged the Service: I think, that all will allow, since we must be kind to them, the best Way is so to be kind, as they may be serviceable to us: These Men the King found here, here he raised 'em, and at a time, when it was thought very well, we were glad of their Service. They had desired to be, and behaved themselves like good Subjects of *England*, and threw themselves upon the Goodness and Protection of this Kingdom in *K. Charles 2d's* Reign; yet these are the great part of the Foreign Army, which makes so much Noise: But that my fair Dealing may be seen, I will set down the rest of this horrible Forreign Force; they are the Regiment of Dutch Foot-guards, my *Ld. Portland's* Regiment of Dutch

Dutch Horse, and Monsieur *Auverquerque's* Troop of Dutch Horse Guards. Now I put it to any Honest Man in *England*, that loves this Government, Would he deny that Prince, that hazarded all for Him, the Liberty of keeping two Regiments, and a Troop that had always served with him, and were of his Household; and what is more, two Regiments, that amongst a great many others, ventured their Neck, to follow their Dear Prince, and deliver us. Can any Body be so foolish to Imagine, that let a Prince design the worst he can, that he is able with two Regiments, (1 Horse and 1 Foot) in *England*, and five Regiments (2 Horse and 3 Foot) in *Ireland*, to enslave three great Countries: This is the true Matter of Fact of the Foreign Force, which the King did not bring here, neither are they Six or Seven Thousand.

From the Story of Foreign Forces, to the End of their History, is nothing material against Standing Armies. The Army through their whole Book, being little better or worse, than a Stalking-horse, under which they Level at Kings, and Kingly Government: They run into Antiquity, and tell Stories of *Alexander*, *Cesar*, *Agamemnon*, *Honiades*, and *Scanderbeg*: But that all this is nothing to us, I will shew you in my Conclusion. I will now Sum up the Evidence against a Standing Army, (That Body of Rebels commanded by *Cromwel* and others raised without Consent of King and House of Peers, that Cut off their Kings Head, and plaid so many strange Tricks; I will not allow to be compared with an Army, raised by a King, by and with the Advice and Consent of both Houses of Parliament, so shall take no Notice of them. Not though Lieutenant General *Ludlow* had had the Honour of Cutting off more King's Heads.) Through this Great and Mighty History of Standing Armies, the chief Matter of Fact that is proved against them, is, That King *Richard* with Four Thousand Archers, abused the Houses of Parliament, and they Dethroned him for it; and I suppose hanged some of the Archers; a Death, which I sincerely wish, may happen to all who any ways endeavour to alter the Constitutions of these Nations.

I must here take Notice, that in King *Richard's* Time, the Constitutions of Parliaments in *England*, were not so generally known as they are now: The Kings were more Absolute than later Reigns. It was in those Days customary for the Kings and the Barrons upon any Misunderstanding, to raise Forces, and do what they pleased to the weaker Sides: Kings were Deposed and Mur-

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dered,

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der'd; and Lords and Commons were Hanged and Beheaded without Tryals. There was no such thing as paying of Forces, rais'd upon such Occasions: The People of England joynd which Party they liked best, and stood and fell by them: There was no Discipline, their Armies were a perfect Rabble, they had no Camp-provisions made for them; so that they must take what they found, and of Course committed great Disorders: That Side which got the better, after they had hang'd who they pleas'd, sent the rest home; thank'd their own Army, and so God b'w'y till the next time.

I forgot the Author's Excuse for their false List, *Hist. p. 29.* I shall also set down King William's Establishment on the Regiments were before the Reform, because all the Officers still remain, and a great part of the private Soldiers, which I take to be in Effect full Regiments; the rest being to be rais'd again in a few Days. They might as well have reckon'd all the Forreign Forces, that have been discharg'd, for his Majesty may hire them again.

Hitherto I have given an Account chiefly of the Army, amongst which I have spoke of Kings, Lords and Commons; Now I am speaking more particularly to the Reflections on Kings, Lords and Commons; also of that part of 'em, that are in Church-government, and it may be now and then, I may have a little to say about the Army again: They begin with our Martyr, and call him Tyrant in the Preface; in these Words, 'Tis true, he rais'd great Sums of Money upon the People, but it being without Authority of Parliament, and having no Army to back him, is met with such Difficulties in the raising, that it did him little good, and ended at last in his Ruine; tho' by the means of a Long and Miserable War, which brought us from one Tyranny to another: Page 23d, in the *Hist.* they begin with King James the First, and are pleas'd to express themselves, as you may see; ending thus, The King at last dyed (as many have believ'd) by Poyson, to make room for his Son Charles the First; Finely glanced at our Royal Martyr again. They go on, This King (Charles the First) was a great Bigot, which made him the Darling of the Clergy, but having no great Reach of his own, and being govern'd by the Priests, (who have been always Unfortunate when they have meddled with Politics) with a true Ecclesiastic Fury he drove *Hist. p. 5.* on to the Destruction of all the Liberties of England. This King's whole Reign was one continued Act against the Laws. This is directly to the Church and the Royal Martyr, With a true Eccle-

Ecclesiastick Fury be drove on to the Destruction of all the Libraries of England. Thus our Authors tell the People, from whence the furious Destruction of all their Liberties do come, which is as severe an Aspersion as any Church can suffer under. I leave the Ecclesiasticks to thank them for it. The 5th, 6th, and 7th Pages are particular Raylings against Charles the First's Administration; wherein, amongst a great many of their civil Expressions, they call Bishop Laud a Firebrand; and say, King Charles was as Arbitrary, as the Grand Signior. Page the 8th, the Civil Wars break out, where the Rebels play their Tricks, oppress the People, and cut off the King's Head; which Actions, out of their Generosity, they would lay upon Standing Armies. Now hear their own Words: After this they let the Parliament Page 8. govern for five Years, who made their Name famous thro' the whole Earth, conquered their Enemies in England, Scotland, and Ireland; reduced the Kingdom of Portugal to their own Terms, recovered our Reputation at Sea, overcame the Dutch in several famous Battles, secured our Trade, and managed the Publick Expences with so much Frugality, that no Estates were gained by private Men upon the Publick Miseries; and at last were passing an Act for their own Dissolution, and setting the Nation in a free and impartial Common-wealth. Here's a Description for you! here's a Great Parliament, that would have Crown'd all their Glorious Actions, with setting the Nation in a free and impartial Common-wealth! Pray read this over again, methinks it is penn'd with so much Vigour and Good-will, that I love to read it over and over.

Old Oliver turn'd out this good Parliament; and we have an Account in P. 9, 10, of the Pranks of Mr. Cromwel; at the end of which they are frightned with, What are we to expect if in a future Age an ambitious Prince should arise with a dissolute and debauched Army, a flattering Clergy, a prostitute Ministry, a Page 10. Bankrupt House of Lords, a Pensioner House of Commons, and a slavish and corrupted Nation? Well, I protest our Authors are so troublesome with their Ceremony, that I can't endure it; they Compliment all the Nation, and all alike; I Vow, their Breeding is extraordinary. I am afraid some Lord or other has lately pleaded his Privilege: Out on me, for a forgetful Fellow. Why, that Great and Good Parliament thought a House of Lords Useless and Dangerous. This may do for the Lords; but our Clergy was never called Flatterers nor Firebrands; nor our Ministry was never

never asperfed: No, nor our Houfe of Commons was never thought Pensioners; there was but *One Hundred and Sixteen*, out of a *Hundred Forty Eight* that had Places, they were all. This is not meant now; no, this is, if in a future Age, or fo. Now they begin with King Charles the Second, a *Luxurious and Effeminate Prince*, and a deep Diffemler; at that time it was *Harry-moon* with the Parliament, who put it into his Power to Debauch

P. 11. and Enervate the whole Kingdom: *His Court was a Scene of Adulteries, Drunkennefs, and Irreligion, appearing more like Stew, or the Feast of Bacchus, than the Family of a chief Magistrate.* What do they mean, a Mayor, or a chief Conftable? What, did the Lords and Ladies run up and down and fiew their Buſineſſes? It would have been a curious Sight, to have ſeen thoſe lovely Bacchanels naked, with the Advantage of being three parts Drunk. This is a very nice Complement, to all the Men and Women of Quality, that ever were at Charles the Second's Court, which they civilly compare to a Street of Baudy-houſes. They go on, calling King Charles the Second Knave and Fool, till his Brother would let him live no longer: Then he would needs come himſelf, that we might ſee God's great Mercy to us that he

P. 16. *was made in another Mould, Imperious, Obſtinate, and a Bigot, puſh'd on by the Counſels of France and Rome, and the Violence of his own Nature.* Well, I do thank God for theſe Mercies; but I humbly beſeech him, he will never let us have any more ſuch; and I ſhall heartily pray to God for King William, who is neither Imperious, Obſtinate, or a Bigot, neither puſhed on by the Counſels of France, Rome, or the Violence of his own Nature: If he were, theſe good Gentlemen would be ready to thank God for more Mercies. They go on with the ill Government of the late King, to Page 18. where they are pleas'd to take Notice, that good Wits will jump, and fairly reflect on the Government again. Here they tell us, *That the King committed two fatal Errors in his Politics. The firſt was his falling out with his old Chronicles the Priests, who brought him to*

P. 18. *the Crown in ſpite of his Religion, and would have ſupported him in Arbitrary Government to the utmoſt; nay, Popery (eſpecially the worſt part of it, viz. The Domination of the Church) was not ſo formidable a thing to them, but with a little Cookery it might have been rendred palatable.* Here is a Character in full for the Church of England. I answered the 2d Error in the Reflection before.

before. Page 19, they reflect upon the Prince of Orange's Declaration. Page 20, they express themselves very respectfully of the Convention, who let a Resolution of twenty eight Articles dwindle into a Declaration of our Rights, which was in thirteen Articles, and the most considerable, viz. That the raising and keeping up a Standing Army in times of Peace is contrary to Law, had tag'd to it these Words, without Authority of Parliament; as if the Consent of the Parliament would not have made it Legal without these words, or that their Consent would make it less Dangerous. Page 21, this made the Jacobites say in those early Days, That some evil Counsellors design'd to play the same Game over again of a Standing Army. Here the Parliament let things dwindle, then they tag Words to the most considerable Articles, that their Consent makes a thing no better. And then this made the Jacobites say, Goodluck, I do not at present remember any saying of *Marbriavel*, fit for this purpose. But I do remember a little Story of a Cat and a Monkey, that may be applied to your Worships, and the supposed Jacobites: A Lady that had a Monkey, was roasting some Chestnuts; Pug and the Cat were warming their Noses at the Fire lovingly together; poor Pug had a Month's Mind to a Nut, but fear'd burn his Fingers; at last, having a fair Opportunity, Pufs looking another way, he caught hold of her Paw, and out he whipt one. From Page 21, they go on reflecting on the Government very liberally till the Peace is made: And to shew, that no Goodness can oblige some People, they reflect on the Old D. of *Schomberg*, who, they confess before, dealt so generously by them in King *Charles the Second's* time.

We come now to the Peace that was the great Expectation of all good Men, and was forc'd upon the most Christian King, which Peace was thought so difficult to be brought to a happy Conclusion for England, that it was the Jest of all discontented and foolish People. However, his Majesty's Conduct over-came all Difficulties. In the same Line we are told, That, upon the Peace, his Majesty discharged a great part of the Foreign Forces. A great part of! How basely are those Words put in? A great part may not be half, but it may be, not one quarter, and allowing the Words, in the best Sense, any thing above half, is very fairly a great part; and, considering the number of Hired Forces

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that were in the English Service, his Majesty might discharge a great part, and yet have many thousand of Foreigners left; and that it might be thought he had so, I suppose those Words were inserted; and, for fear the Alarm should not be taken, they tell us afterwards, as I quoted before,
p. 37. That 7877 are Forreigners, which is the first Forreign Army that ever set foot in England but as Enemies: If this is not to create Misunderstandings between King and People, I don't know what is?

At the latter end of this Page, they very plainly Reflect upon all the Members of the House of Commons, that have the Honour to have any Imployment under his Majesty, in
p. 23. these Words, *The Place-mongers consulted among themselves, and found by a wonderful Sympathy, they were all of one Opinion, and if by any means they could get a few more to be of the same, the Day was their own.* This whole Page is reflecting on the present Government. A Line or two higher we are told, *The Members of Parliament were Discours'd with as they came to Town.* I believe most Men know what they mean by *Discours'd with*. Then they run on pickering against the Court, till they
p. 24. come to these Words, *The Club was Set up at the Rose; Great Applications made, the Commission of Excise was declared to be Broke, (by which, nine Commissioners Places were to be disposed of, and above forty Persons named for them,) and many of the Country Gentlemen were gone Home. Thus Recruited, they were ready for a new Encounter.* So they run on bespattering the Court, and fathering mean Contrivances on the Government, to the bottom of p. 25, where they give Victuallers a fair Hint to disturb the Quiet of his Majesty, and refuse Quartering of Soldiers. P. 26. they are plainer than ever, they tell us, *That what our Courts for above a thousand Tears together, had not Effrontery (that is, Impudence) enough to ask; what the Petitioner Parliament could not think of without Astonishment; what King James's Parliament (that was almost chosen by himself) could not bear debated with Patience, we are likely to have the Honour of Establishing in our own Age, even under a Deliverance.* This is home, here I don't question but the Pen was held up, and a Health went round to — and the next King-killer — which was heartily drank by the Harmless Club. The rest of this Page, and to the 27th they go on Reflecting on the Government, (according to Custom through their whole Book.) Here and there they

they are more particular, as, *That 'tis a common Policy among Arbitrary Princes to shift their Soldiers Quarters.* p. 27.
 The King answered the Parliament's Address about Disbanding the Army, and told them, *That he would comply with the Desires of the House as soon as conveniently he could; but the Parliament sitting not above a Month afterwards, his Majesty sent them no farther Answer.* p. 28.
At last the Parliament rose, and instead of disbanding, they brought over a great many Forreign Regiments, and sent them to Ireland; and three more English ones. * The King was pleased to answer the Parliament, That he would comply with their Desires, but instead of disbanding, they brought over a great many Forreign Regiments. They! Who? The King, told the Parliament, he would Comply, that is, Disband; but instead of disbanding, they brought over a great many Forreign Regiments.

Let all impartial Men judge if so great a Reflection on the King's Person is sufferable from any body, but more especially from Men of such miserable Principles. Here the Forreign Force is told us again; but, for fear we should mistake them for an Army of 80 Archers and 20 Spear-men on Horse-back, we are farther informed, They brought over a great many Forreign Regiments. That they mean the King, I suppose no one is so ignorant as to question: Thus they asperse the King with bringing over a Forreign Power, than which, nothing is more hated by the People of England; but I suppose they did it to ingratiate his great Genius to his good Subjects. Now let us examine who these Regiments are? They are the five French Refugee Regiments, composed out of the unfortunate People that were drove hither in King Charles the Second's Time, as I told you before.

We come next to these Words: *If the Prince of Orange in his Declaration, instead of telling us that we should be settled upon such a Foundation, that there should be no danger of our falling again into Slavery, and that he would send back all his Forces as soon as that was done; had promis'd us, that after an eight Tears War (which should leave us in Debt near twenty Millions) we should have a Standing Army establish'd, a great many of which should be Forreigners: (Forreigners again!) I believe few Men would have thought such a Revolution worth the Hazard of their Lives and Estates; but his mighty Soul was above such abject Thoughts as these: His Declaration was his own; these paltry Designs are our Undertakers, who would shelter*

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shelter their own Oppressions under his Sacred Name. Now they think they have brought themselves off, and the King among the Crowd with them. They begin here, *If the Prince*; but at last he was above such abject Thoughts as these; I dare swear he was. *His Declaration was his own*: Was it so? Let's see once again p. 19. what the Declaration says? *It sets forth all the Oppressions of the last Reign*. (But the keeping up a Standing Army.)

Here, by their own Confession, they reflected directly on the King. Now let us see how they bring the King off from the Quotation, p. 37, Why! His mighty Soul was above such abject Thoughts as these. These paltry Designs are our Undertakers. Who are our Undertakers? Has the King farm'd the Kingdom to any body? I know no body has any thing to undertake or do with us but the King, Lords and Commons; the King knows nothing of this: Why, then it must be the paltry Designs of the Lords and Commons, or, is Undertakers a new Name for Parliament-men in Places, and great Ministers of State? I fancy I have found it out; if so, the King is Honest still, but is imposed upon and deceived by his Ministers: I forget what they call those People that are deceived and imposed upon. I am sure the King is strangely Unkind if he does not Thank them as they deserve. From this place to the end of the History they run on abusing all that come in their way, which are chiefly Kings Pensioners and Courtiers. They tell us what the King of France has restor'd. And magisterially give the King, Lords and House of Commons Advice how to behave themselves both in Peace and War. They teach them how to make War, and how to oblige all Men, and tell us how to manage all the Interests in Christendom, and how to hire Forces: This is very friendly and familiar Advice to the Government, which if not taken, the Author's shall resent it heinously, if we may believe them; for, after these long Admonitions of twelve Pages, they tell us once for all in the last Page, *When we see this done, we shall believe they are in earnest, and the People will join unanimously in a new War*; otherwise there will be always a considerable part of the Nation (whatever personal Honour they have for his Majesty, or Fears of France) that will lye upon the Wheels with all their weight, and do them more harm than the Army will do them good. Is not this fine? Don't they threaten the Government handsomly? All I fear is, That if the Government does not take notice of this Author, or these Authors, they will come next to Horse and Whip

a publick Minister where ever they meet him, for being a naughty Lad, and not minding his Business. The Club we know, and take to be the Authors of this Noble History; but it is all along fathered upon one, who gives himself this Character at the latter end of the Book, advising of the Whiggs, *And tho' I am not much given to believing Prophecies.* If 'tis but one, I guess who it is, and advise him not to disoblige his Masters; for if they should turn him off, *no Body else will take him.*

Thus have I run through their short History of Standing Armies in *England*, and have touch'd upon many Articles. I don't pretend to have quoted all the Aspersions, that would have been transcribing the whole Book. I will now give some Reasons why the Kingdom should not be left without a Force.

This History tells us, That it has always been the Custom of *England* to Disband their Armies at the end of the Wars. I do acknowledge this to be well done, and it was not only our Custom, but the Custom of all our Neighbours. *France* (till of late Reigns) Disbanded the Forces which they raised, either to defend themselves, or to invade their Neighbours, when the Expeditions were over: *Holland* (till of late Years too) always disposed of the Grofs of their Armies, the same way, when they had no farther occasion for them. Indeed they kept some few to Garrison their Towns: Great part of which were *English*. I suppose we had no Reason to be afraid of our own Forces. *France* till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was not the terrible Nation; *England* in those times was almost as formidable to *France*, as *France* has since been to *England*. The *Spaniards* were in that Age, the Terror of the World; but they were farther from us; yet in spight of our Fleet, they insulted our Seas, and put the Kingdom into the greatest Consternation: And had they Landed, I do not know how our new Forces would have behaved 'emselfes, but God was pleas'd, by a Stratagem of War, never before heard of, to break their Designs, and almost in a miraculous manner, to destroy the greatest Fleet that had ever been in our Narrow Seas, till that time.

Thus by God's mercy, we were eased of our Fears from that Part of the World; and by the Destruction of that Fleet, *Spain* was made incapable of disturbing Us ever since. I date the Wane of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and the Increase of the *French* from the Loss of that Armado; So that we had no reason at that time to fear a-

ny thing from abroad: *Holland* was protected by us; *France* wanted Shipping, and *Spain* had had enough of the Narrow Seas. *England* had nothing to fear but Disturbances from *Scotland*, and Popish Rebellions. To prevent which, the Queen had her Army in the Low Countries (which as one of the Answers tells you was her Nursery for Soldiers) to send for over at any time to quell them. But now the World is altered: *Spain* is grown an considerable Monarchy for Strength: *Holland* is Great both in Fleets and Armies; and *France* is grown to that Prodigious Strength, that it has been the Terror and Disturbance of all *Europe*; and as our Authors are pleased to observe, the greatest Princes and States of Christendom in Confederacy in eight Years, have not won one Battel from them: I am unwilling to reflect on the most Christian Monarch; yet all our parts of the World does know that that King has usually taken Advantages where he found them: 'Tis true, he has delivered up a great many strong Places and large Countries: But, let us consider, how are they delivered up: In the Dukedom of *Lorraine*; he has reserved to himself the great Roads, and then, who can oppose his Armies? He has married a Daughter of the Blood, to the Duke of *Lorraine*, whose Religion, Wife, and the Circumstances of his Dukedom, will rather incline him to be in the *French* Interests. He has delivered up (as our Authors say,) *The Towns of Pignerol, Casal,*
P. 30. *Susa, Montmelian, Nice, Villa Franca, all Savoy, and part of Piemont to the Duke of Savoy.* These are strong Towns all of them, and large Countries. But what has he lost by delivering them to the Duke of *Savoy*? Is he not his Friend and Ally, entred into a League with *France*, Offensive and Defensive? Is not *Savoy's* Daughter married to the Heir Apparent of *France*? He has got (by delivering up these Towns and Countries) a Friend of an Enemy, who will be always ready to assist him with that Army that before opposed him, and was a great charge and trouble to him: He has delivered *Orange* up to his Majesty; yet I believe all the World knows, that if a Breach should happen, it is impossible to keep *Orange*. *Brisac*, the Key to the *Rhine*, a Town of as great Importance as any in *Europe*, is not delivered up, nor likely to be; He has now near 250000 Men actually in Arms; Part of which, is the greatest Army of Horse that ever was known in a Christian Country. He has a Fleet, enough to divert *England* and *Holland* in Conjunction; and all this in the Time of a
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profound Peace: He has strengthen'd himself by a League with Spain
 the Offensive and Defensive: His Ministers are Sollicitous Spain
 and the Empire with the utmost Diligence; the Court of Rome is
 at his Devotion. In a word, He is so formidable, that all the Protes-
 tant Princes and States dread him; as we may perfectly see by the
 Powers they keep on Foot. The late King is protected by him,
 and all the Papist World thinks, he suffers for his Faith: His
 Forces are not Disbanded, as our Authors say they are; and he
 is respected at that Court as much as ever. On the other hand, King
William has always opposed *France*, is of a contrary Opinion: And
 in a word, has broke all the Measures of *France*; instead of a Uni-
 versal Monarchy, he has made him restore a great many of his Con-
 quests; the King, through ten thousand Secret Oppositions, Dis-
 appointments, Hardships, and Designs laid against his Life and
 Fortunes the basest ways, has at last set'd *Europe* upon so good a
 Foot, that if it is not their own Wilfulness, they may be able to stem
 the Tide of this strong Monarch. After this, can any one believe
 that *France* can ever truly love him? or that they would not be
 glad of a good opportunity to dispose of him? Is he then to be
 blam'd for desiring an Army? and is it not brutish to mistrust that
 Virtue which has deliver'd us, and was Proof against the Flatter-
 ries of *France* and *England*? Let the Parliament tye up the Army
 what ways they please, but let not the King be left naked, which
 may be the Destruction of his Person, and Slavery to the three
 Kingdoms. After all their Railing against Standing Armies, they
 do allow, that there is no Safety without a Force, and they would
 have that Force consist in a serviceable Militia. A Book was
 writ to perswade us, that a Militia might easily be made serviceable,
 but their was neither a Method to pay or punish in it; it was as
 perfect a Figure, as a Man would be, without either Head or
 Feet. Freeholders were to compose this Militia; and *Sunday* was
 thought the most leisure time to exercise them in. Those Free-
 holders were often to be at the Hundred's Meeting, three Weeks in
 a Year encamp'd, and at the Command of their Generals to march
 into any part of the Kingdom. How easy this Project would be
 effected, let *England* judge. They tell us much of the Roman Mi-
 litia's, but what is that to the purpose? Their Militia's served
 many Ages without any Pay; and to serve in them, was so far from
 a Charge, that the Plunder they sometimes got in one War, was
 enough to support them all their Lives after. Another Custom the

the Romans had, 'If a Citizen denyed going to the Wars, when call'd upon by the proper Officers, they confiscated his House and Goods, and sold them by common Out-cry. I think this Roman Custom will not agree with Liberty and Property: As for their Stories of *Cæsar*, *Alexander*, *Scanderbeg*, &c. they are Foreign to any Concerns of our times, because the last Age has altered the Methods of War, and the Affairs of *Christendom*; but they served well enough to soist in, and shew the Authors Reading: Nay, it might be design'd too, to Glance upon his Majesty's Conduct, by telling what great Numbers and great Countries, those Leaders conquered, with half the Number of Men, that he commanded against *France*. They say nothing of the different Arms, nor of the different Men: No, *Alexander* conquer'd the *Perrians*, but our Army plaid at *Bo-peep*, and threw *Squibs* in *Flanders*. Thus they requite the King, whose Conduct has protected and preserved them: This is their Gratitude to all those Brave Men, that lost their Lives in the Service of their Country. But I find, that let Men be never so Brave, let them suffer never so much to secure their Country, if they are in the Army, they must expect no Civility from these Gentlemen.

It is plain that Monarchy is the great Hardship they wou'd remove; else, Why all that Railing against King *James* the First, King *Charles* the First, and King *Charles* the Second? The two first had no Standing Armies, the last had in *England* and *Ireland* near 16000 Men; but we have no Account of any material Evil committed by them. The Authors of the short History do fancy something, but 'tis nothing to the purpose: Then what do all those Railings, bitter Comments, and biting extorted Reflections on the Persons of the three dead Kings signifie to a Standing Army? They tell us they were Tyrants, as Arbitrary as the Grand Seigneur, their whole Reigns were a continual Breach of the Laws, they used their Parliaments like Footmen, and call'd 'em Vipers, and took up Mony where they pleas'd without Authority of Parliaments, and all this was done without an Army: If so, these can be no Reflections on the Army, then why in the History of Standing Armies? It is evident their short History was design'd not so much against Standing Armies, as against Standing Kings in *England*: Many Pages are like Annals of former Reigns, with this Difference only, Their Faults are writ in the largest Characters; but not one word of any of their Virtues: 'Tis true, they do
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cut a little upon his present Majesty, but 'tis obvious, it is Fear and not Love, else, Why do they insinuate so many Misdemeanours in his Reign? Their Common-wealth-Parliament did nothing but what was Great and Glorious; they do not mention one Mistake of their making; but the present Reign is loaded with Abuses and scandalous Ministers. Some particular Actions of last Summer, and the beginning of this Winter comes next in play. Colonel *Sibbesy's* Book of Government was printed, which is absolutely Antimonarchical; Pamphlets and Fables have flown about in abundance. Directions to chuse Parliament-men, Directions to chuse a Speaker, which are personal Reflections on two of the greatest Commoners of *England*; this History, Nick-nam'd of Standing Armies, was publish'd; the Life of *Milton* is printed, and *Harrington's* Scheme of a Common-wealth is dress'd up in new English, and ready for the Press, and all this under the opportunity of the King's being abroad: Thus whilst his Majesty is Fatiguing his Sacred Person to secure us, they are Villifying and Aspersing him and his Government at home, and endeavouring to embroil the Nation. Nothing is so certain, as that Kingly Government is hated by these People; they may pretend what they please against evil Ministers, but their Strokes are directly at Kings. None is free from their Aspersions, from the King to the meanest Minister under him; nay, Towns that chuse Burgesses don't escape them; they say in their Preface, *Because a poor Har-rough*, &c. I wonder they do not scandalize his Majesty's Horses, and call them ill Ministers. How respectfully they use Kings, their whole History shows. We come next to the Lords, they are extreme with them, but it is the *Illiads* in a Nut-shell, *They are a Bankrupt House of Lords*; we all know the Credit and Respect a Bankrupt has in *England*. This was a Discharge in full to the Nobility. Thus have I pointed out at random how they have abused all Degrees in *England*, *The Army are Vagabonds*, *the Commons are Mercenary*, *the Clergy are Rogues and Flatterers*, *the Lords are Bankrupts*, and *the Kings are Tyrants*.

Now let every Man consider, If aspersing the Church, the Commons, the Lords, and the Kings of *England*; If barefoot Reflections on the Ministry, and the Conduct of the present King and Court, ought to be suffered from a private Man, or a Set of private Men. Is it not the greatest Impudence, for a few discontented Persons, to impeach, in their Pamphlets, all the Orders of

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Men in their Nations more especially at a time when there is
 Parliament. That Great *Censor* of *England* that can with all
 their History and Reading, produce one Authority, that in the
 freest time of the Great Roman Common-wealths, indifferent
 (or indeed any) Men libell'd their Government unpunish'd. No,
 if there was Mistakes in Government, there was always proper Me-
 thods to amend them. The weighty Affairs of Nations were ne-
 ver design'd to lye under the Lash of Discontented or Capricious
 Persons. *Rome* had a Senate, and *England* has its three Estates to
 govern it. But whilst ill Men may drop their sour Malice up-
 on Paper unpunish'd, the Quiet of a Nation must be disturb'd.
 Scandal and Novelty have been continual Charms to the unthink-
 ing Part of all Nations; and the worst Designs may be so speci-
 ously cover'd, that many Honest, but Thoughtless Men, may be
 misled. I dare say most People, that has bought their History of
 Standing Armies, expected to have found the Mistakes and In-
 conveniencies of Standing Armies only in *England* in former times,
 but have detested the Authors, when they found the Design of
 that Pamphlet quite contrary. They would create Heats, and
 Jealousies in the People, and take the basest Ways to effect it,
 witness their intollerable false Accounts of the Number of Men
 and Officers in the Army, and those inveterate truthless Stories
 of a Forreign Force. A mild Government, is the Happiness of
 a Country; but when a Government is Easy to a Fault, they must
 expect to be evilly treated by some Discontented and Ungene-
 rous Men.

F I N I S.

P O S T S C R I P T.

I Saw *The short History of Standing Armies* on Monday, November the 28th: I thought the soonest Answer would be most serviceable; so I huddled my *View* into the Printing-house the Thursday following, for which reason, there must be a great many Blunders, and many uncorrect Places in it, besides the inconstancy of being ill digested. I had no Club to Correct, Amend and Digest it for me; I shew'd it but to one Friend, whose Kindness to me, I am afraid, made him partial to my *View of the short History*. I had the Shortness of time, the Malice of many, a Knowledge of my own Incapacity, and the Censure of the Wife and the Otherwise to Discourage me. I heard the Mouth of that Infallible Club lay down this Maxim, *He who Publishes what he Writes, turns up his A— to all that will Jerk him*. But if I have undeceived some People, and paid the Government the least Service, my Design is answered; but if my Reflections prove foolish and good for nothing, I have this for my Comfort, *That I am not the first Fool in Print*. I forgot to reckon the disbanded Officers that were incorporated into the Regiments in *Ireland*. And I have quoted more Pamphlets than the *Short History*, but they are such as were Writ by the same Club, or their Friends, and are quoted by them in their *Short History of Standing Armies in England*. Sir David Collier's Regiment, is not in *England*.

E R R A T A.

IN several Places it is Printed *You* and *Your*, where it should have been *They* and *Their*, answerable to the rest of the *View*, in which I generally speak of the Authors, not to them. Page 3. line 40. read *Man* for *Men*. p. 6. l. 25. for *he does*, r. *they do*. l. 28. for *he says*, r. *they say*. p. 12. l. 11. after *false Hist.* insert in its proper Place, and l. 29. for p. 23. r. 3.